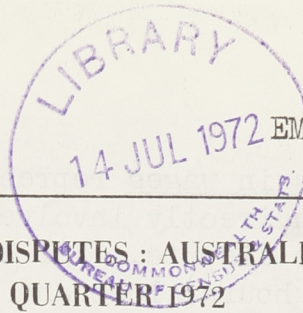
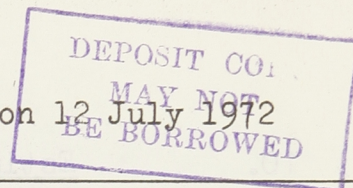


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COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND
STATISTICS, CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA



EMBARGO: Noon 12 July 1972



INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA
MARCH QUARTER 1972

Reference No. 6.6

This bulletin contains statistics of industrial disputes for the quarter ended 31 March 1972. In addition to presenting statistics for industry groups, States and Territories, and Australia, this bulletin contains statistics of duration, causes, methods of settlement, analysis by number of workers involved and analysis by number of working days lost, and working days lost per 1000 employees (years 1967 to 1971). Preliminary monthly figures for the period have previously been published in less detail in the monthly bulletin "Industrial Disputes, Preliminary" (Reference No. 6.27).

2. The statistics of industrial disputes refer only to disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more.

3. For these statistics an industrial dispute is defined as a withdrawal from work by a group of employees or a refusal by an employer or a number of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work; each withdrawal or refusal being made in order to enforce a demand, to resist a demand, or to express a grievance. Stoppages of work not directly connected with terms and conditions of employment (e.g. political matters, fining and gaoling of persons) are included in the statistics.

4. The statistics relate only to disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more in the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Effects on other establishments because of lack of materials, disruption of transport services, power cuts, etc. are not measured by these statistics.

5. Workers directly and indirectly involved refer to wage and salary earners only. Excluded are persons who are self-employed (e.g. building sub-contractors, owner-drivers of trucks) and employers.

6. Workers directly involved are those employees who actually participated in the dispute in order to enforce or resist a demand or to express a grievance.

7. Workers indirectly involved are employees thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but who are not themselves parties to the dispute.

8. Total workers involved for any period of time are obtained by adding together the number of workers involved in each dispute in the period. For any period of time the figures may include details of the same workers involved in more than one dispute. The longer the period of reference the more chance there is of some double counting in the number of workers involved. Where there are varying numbers of employees involved during the progress of a dispute the figures of workers involved included in the statistics relate to the maximum number of individual workers involved.

9. Working days lost refer to man-days lost by workers directly and indirectly involved in the dispute and figures are generally as reported by parties to the dispute. For some disputes working days lost are estimated on the basis of the number of workers involved and the duration of the dispute.

10. Estimated loss in wages represents the amount of wages and salaries lost by workers directly and indirectly involved in the dispute and the amount is generally reported by parties to the dispute. For some disputes the loss is estimated on the basis of working days (or hours) lost and the estimated average daily (or hourly) wage or salary of the employees involved.

11. The figures of working days and wages lost relate to the losses due to industrial disputes (as defined). They need not necessarily relate to the aggregate working time or wages lost for the economy as a whole for the following reasons. It is known that, at times of labour shortages, some workers involved in industrial disputes obtain work at other establishments. It is also possible that some or all of the total man-days and wages lost in any particular dispute may be made up through working longer hours or increasing the work force at other establishments, or at the establishments involved in the dispute after work has resumed. It should also be remembered that the statistics refer only to stoppages of work of ten man-days or more at the establishments where the stoppages occurred (see paragraph 4, page 1).

12. The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled from data obtained from the following sources - (a) direct collections from employers and trade unions concerning individual disputes; (b) reports from government departments and authorities; (c) reports of State and Commonwealth industrial arbitration authorities; and (d) information contained in trade journals, employer and trade union publications, and newspaper reports. Particulars of some stoppages (e.g. those involving a large number of establishments) may be estimated and the statistics therefore should be regarded as giving a broad measure of the extent of industrial disputes (as defined).

13. Stoppages of work at different points of time and at different establishments due to the same cause may be regarded as the one industrial dispute. However an industrial dispute occurring in more than one State is counted as a separate dispute in each State. A dispute involving workers in more than one industry group in a State or Territory is counted once only in the number of disputes - in the industry group that has the largest number of workers involved; but workers involved, working days lost and estimated loss in wages are allocated to their respective industry groups. Disputes not settled at the end of a year are included as new disputes in the figures for the following year. Disputes not settled at the end of a quarter are not counted in the number of disputes for the following quarter, but additional workers involved and working days and wages lost are included.

14. The quarterly compilations of industrial disputes according to duration, cause, method of settlement, analysis by numbers of workers involved, and analysis by total working days lost, refer to disputes that ended in that quarter. For this reason quarterly figures in Tables 4 to 8 need not agree with quarterly figures shown in Tables 1 to 3, which are based on all disputes in progress during the quarter. The annual figures in all tables will agree except in the case of methods of settlement when disputes are not completed by the end of the year.

15. For statistics of industrial disputes for earlier periods see Labour Report No. 55, 1970 (Reference No. 6.7).

NOTE. In this bulletin figures of workers involved (directly and indirectly), working days lost, and estimated loss in wages have been rounded to the nearest hundred. Therefore any discrepancies between totals and sums of components in the tables are due to rounding.

TABLE 1. - INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : AUSTRALIA

Period	Number	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
		Directly	In-directly	Total	Number ('000)	Average days per worker involved	
1956	1,306	414.6	13.4	428.0	1,121.4	2.62	7,934.1
1957	1,103	326.0	11.0	337.0	630.2	1.87	4,617.2
1958	987	275.6	7.3	282.8	439.9	1.56	3,181.2
1959	869	229.5	8.0	237.5	365.0	1.54	2,754.4
1960	1,145	592.1	11.2	603.3	725.1	1.20	5,853.6
1961	815	288.5	11.8	300.4	606.8	2.02	5,447.6
1962	1,183	330.8	23.0	353.9	508.8	1.44	4,244.1
1963	1,250	398.6	14.1	412.7	581.6	1.41	4,991.5
1964	1,334	528.8	16.8	545.6	911.4	1.67	8,560.9
1965	1,346	460.2	14.8	475.0	815.9	1.72	8,198.5
1966	1,273	385.0	9.9	394.9	732.1	1.85	7,302.5
1967	1,340	472.2	11.1	483.3	705.3	1.46	7,263.1
1968	1,713	700.8	19.5	720.3	1,079.5	1.50	12,115.2
1969	2,014	1,244.0	41.2	1,285.2	1,958.0	1.52	22,985.7
1970	2,738	1,304.2	63.3	1,367.4	2,393.7	1.75	30,883.3
1971	2,404	1,267.7	58.8	1,326.5	3,068.6	2.31	45,241.3
1968 March qtr	370	218.7	6.5	225.1	378.6	1.68	4,030.6
June "	451	133.0	5.1	138.1	222.3	1.61	2,756.8
Sept. "	468	160.9	2.9	163.8	237.4	1.45	2,627.4
Dec. "	424	188.3	5.0	193.3	241.2	1.25	2,700.4
1969 March qtr	498	184.3	23.6	207.9	332.9	1.60	3,937.7
June "	401	729.6	4.6	734.2	968.6	1.32	10,782.7
Sept. "	573	136.3	6.5	142.8	284.8	2.00	3,492.9
Dec. "	542	193.9	6.5	200.4	371.6	1.85	4,772.4
1970 March qtr	643	206.9	15.9	222.9	388.5	1.73	4,713.0
June "	654	301.1	17.9	319.0	759.4	2.38	9,731.5
Sept. "	775	579.9	17.6	597.5	667.1	1.12	8,369.5
Dec. "	666	216.2	11.8	228.0	578.8	2.54	8,069.4
1971 March qtr	630	242.9	8.6	251.5	402.9	1.60	5,706.3
June "	547	234.7	8.4	243.2	925.7	3.81	13,989.7
Sept. "	738	600.9	32.0	632.9	1,284.1	2.03	19,108.2
Dec. "	489	189.1	9.8	199.0	456.0	2.29	6,437.1
1972 March qtr	455	153.3	8.8	162.1	303.0	1.87	4,717.6

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc. see pages 1 and 2.

TABLE 2. - INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : INDUSTRY GROUPS, MARCH QUARTER 1972

Industry group	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust. (a)
NUMBER OF DISPUTES							
Agriculture, grazing, etc.	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Coal mining	20	..	11	..	..	..	31
Other mining and quarrying	5	..	3	..	8	2	18
Manufacturing -							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	87	18	29	4	3	..	141
Textiles, clothing and footwear	..	..	1	..	..	2	3
Food, drink and tobacco	18	18	18	2	..	..	56
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Paper, printing, etc.	3	..	1	..	..	3	7
Other manufacturing	13	7	..	..	3	..	23
<u>Total manufacturing</u>	121	43	49	6	6	6	231
Building and construction	24	2	14	2	5	3	52
Railway and tramway services	1	1	3	..	..	..	5
Road and air transport	8	1	7	1	3	..	22
Shipping	5	2	..	1	2	..	10
Stevedoring	24	12	1	4	8	..	49
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	3	..	1	..	..	..	4
Other industries (b)	19	8	3	1	..	1	32
<u>TOTAL</u>	230	69	92	15	33	12	455

WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)

Agriculture, grazing, etc.	..	..	..	..	*	..	*
Coal mining	1.7	..	2.3	..	..	..	4.0
Other mining and quarrying	1.1	..	0.5	..	5.4	1.0	8.0
Manufacturing -							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	17.9	5.3	3.3	0.5	0.2	..	27.2
Textiles, clothing and footwear	..	..	*	..	..	0.6	0.6
Food, drink and tobacco	3.6	9.7	6.3	0.6	..	..	20.2
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	*	*
Paper, printing, etc.	0.2	..	*	..	..	0.5	0.7
Other manufacturing	1.1	9.5	..	..	0.4	..	11.0
<u>Total manufacturing</u>	22.8	24.6	9.7	1.1	0.6	1.1	59.8
Building and construction	6.3	0.3	4.5	0.1	0.6	0.3	15.1
Railway and tramway services	0.2	3.5	0.2	..	..	..	3.9
Road and air transport	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	..	2.4
Shipping	0.4	0.2	..	*	*	..	0.6
Stevedoring	6.8	3.0	0.1	0.3	2.1	..	12.2
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	22.2	..	0.1	..	..	..	22.3
Other industries (b)	10.0	21.1	2.1	0.4	..	0.1	33.7
<u>TOTAL</u>	72.7	53.3	19.8	1.9	8.8	2.5	162.1

(a) Includes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory (See Table 3, page 6). (b) Includes communication; finance and property; wholesale and retail trade; public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services. * Less than 50.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc. see pages 1 and 2.

TABLE 2. - INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : INDUSTRY GROUPS, MARCH QUARTER 1972 - continued

Industry group	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust. (a)
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)							
Agriculture, grazing, etc.	..	..	..	..	*	..	*
Coal mining	5.4	..	4.0	..	..	..	9.3
Other mining and quarrying	1.4	..	1.1	..	22.9	1.0	26.4
Manufacturing -							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	25.5	11.9	14.7	0.3	0.3	..	52.7
Textiles, clothing and footwear	..	..	0.1	..	..	1.6	1.8
Food, drink and tobacco	8.1	19.3	13.0	1.5	..	..	42.0
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1
Paper, printing, etc.	1.8	..	*	..	..	0.7	2.5
Other manufacturing	2.6	41.5	..	..	0.8	..	44.9
<u>Total manufacturing</u>	38.0	72.7	27.9	1.9	1.1	2.4	144.0
Building and construction	14.4	8.6	6.8	1.6	1.8	1.4	50.4
Railway and tramway services	*	3.5	0.3	..	..	..	3.8
Road and air transport	1.1	2.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	..	4.6
Shipping	0.7	1.1	..	0.1	0.1	..	2.0
Stevedoring	3.3	1.4	*	0.5	1.2	..	6.3
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	37.1	..	0.1	..	..	..	37.3
Other industries (b)	4.5	13.6	0.7	0.1	..	0.1	18.9
<u>TOTAL</u>	105.9	103.1	41.2	4.4	27.3	4.9	303.0

ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES (\$'000)

Agriculture, grazing, etc.	..	..	..	..	0.4	..	0.4
Coal mining	74.5	..	77.1	..	..	..	151.6
Other mining and quarrying	24.8	..	19.3	..	438.5	21.4	504.0
Manufacturing -							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	378.2	190.8	213.5	5.2	4.2	..	791.9
Textiles, clothing and footwear	..	..	1.4	..	..	21.5	22.9
Food, drink and tobacco	98.4	240.5	163.4	17.9	..	..	520.2
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper, printing, etc.	36.2	..	0.2	..	..	11.4	47.8
Other manufacturing	42.2	654.1	..	..	12.4	..	708.7
<u>Total manufacturing</u>	555.0	1085.4	378.6	23.1	16.6	32.9	2091.6
Building and construction	238.1	141.3	126.9	23.7	34.6	28.9	860.6
Railway and tramway services	0.2	56.0	4.3	..	..	..	60.5
Road and air transport	17.5	31.5	5.2	3.6	2.6	..	72.4
Shipping	10.6	19.0	..	0.9	0.7	..	31.2
Stevedoring	43.5	18.5	0.2	6.1	15.7	..	84.0
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	617.2	..	..	..	..	..	617.2
Other industries (b)	63.3	169.0	10.5	0.5	..	1.0	244.2
<u>TOTAL</u>	1644.7	1520.7	622.0	57.9	509.0	84.2	4717.6

For footnotes see page 4. * Less than 50.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc. see pages 1 and 2.

TABLE 3. - INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : STATES AND TERRITORIES

Period	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia
NUMBER OF DISPUTES									
1967	836	212	159	55	26	29	16	7	1,340
1968	965	327	193	83	70	28	37	10	1,713
1969	1,133	367	253	72	104	44	33	8	2,014
1970	1,484	447	378	156	125	66	62	20	2,738
1971	1,236	362	441	135	132	46	41	11	2,404
Quarters -									
1971 - March	338	93	113	36	28	7	12	3	630
June	261	92	103	28	38	12	13	..	547
Sept.	383	100	138	44	36	20	11	6	738
Dec.	254	77	87	27	30	7	5	2	489
1972 - March	230	69	92	15	33	12	3	1	455
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)									
1967	320.2	84.5	46.3	17.4	5.1	6.2	2.7	0.9	483.3
1968	355.5	172.8	120.2	39.4	18.7	7.8	3.7	2.3	720.3
1969	521.7	356.4	218.5	102.8	59.1	8.7	8.2	9.8	1,285.2
1970	740.6	333.0	158.9	57.0	46.5	14.8	11.6	5.1	1,367.4
1971	643.7	380.1	172.2	64.1	35.8	14.7	9.6	6.3	1,326.5
Quarters -									
1971 - March	137.8	70.8	28.9	5.3	4.0	1.7	2.8	0.3	251.5
June	132.0	62.0	30.4	4.2	10.0	1.7	2.9	..	243.2
Sept.	307.5	145.3	100.0	48.6	14.0	7.9	3.6	6.0	632.9
Dec.	66.3	102.0	13.0	6.0	7.8	3.4	0.4	0.1	199.0
1972 - March	72.7	53.3	19.8	1.9	8.8	2.5	0.1	3.0	162.1
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)									
1967	468.0	107.3	88.2	18.7	6.0	7.3	9.1	0.8	705.3
1968	583.4	243.9	158.6	51.1	21.8	13.0	4.6	3.0	1,079.5
1969	743.8	717.2	238.6	129.0	101.4	9.9	8.7	9.4	1,958.0
1970	1,393.6	510.8	179.2	93.1	141.1	32.2	27.0	16.8	2,393.7
1971	1,887.5	689.6	271.4	111.2	69.4	20.6	15.7	3.3	3,068.6
Quarters -									
1971 - March	251.5	75.5	49.5	8.3	8.9	4.4	4.3	0.6	402.9
June	739.6	92.7	41.1	21.6	21.2	3.6	5.9	..	925.7
Sept.	703.5	325.9	146.1	65.4	25.9	9.5	5.2	2.6	1,284.1
Dec.	192.9	195.4	34.8	15.8	13.4	3.1	0.4	*	456.0
1972 - March	105.9	103.1	41.2	4.4	27.3	4.9	0.5	15.7	303.0
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES (\$'000)									
1967	4,804.6	1,106.6	886.7	199.0	62.6	82.3	113.7	7.5	7,263.1
1968	6,653.5	2,731.3	1,701.2	514.6	281.8	149.0	50.2	33.7	12,115.2
1969	8,666.3	8,619.6	2,523.6	1,551.4	1,284.2	115.3	124.8	100.6	22,985.7
1970	17,516.5	6,793.7	2,413.1	1,123.1	1,963.3	451.1	424.4	198.2	30,883.3
1971	28,218.2	9,726.5	4,009.1	1,484.9	1,166.4	317.3	271.5	47.4	45,241.3
Quarters -									
1971 - March	3,490.9	1,132.8	664.5	111.9	133.8	87.5	76.5	8.5	5,706.3
June	11,263.9	1,266.0	579.7	334.4	387.4	60.8	97.6	..	13,989.7
Sept.	10,409.4	4,974.5	2,238.5	826.9	395.9	133.0	91.7	38.4	19,108.2
Dec.	3,054.0	2,353.3	526.5	211.7	249.3	36.1	5.7	0.6	6,437.1
1972 - March	1,644.7	1,520.7	622.0	57.9	509.0	84.2	12.6	266.4	4,717.6

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc. see pages 1 and 2.
* Less than 50.

TABLE 4. - DURATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : AUSTRALIA, MARCH QUARTER 1972 (a)

Duration (Working days)	Coal mining	Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	Steve- doring	Other indus- tries	All indus- tries
NUMBER OF DISPUTES					
Up to 1 day	12	61	40	86	199
Over 1 to 2 days	10	28	6	41	85
Over 2 to 3 days	5	20	1	43	69
Over 3 to less than 5 days	2	13	1	30	46
5 to less than 10 days	..	12	1	22	35
10 to less than 20 days	..	6	..	6	12
20 to less than 40 days	..	..	..	3	3
40 days and over	..	..	..	..	..
<u>Total</u>	29	140	49	231	449
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)					
Up to 1 day	1.4	13.5	11.7	55.2	81.9
Over 1 to 2 days	1.4	6.7	0.2	32.1	40.4
Over 2 to 3 days	0.8	3.4	0.2	8.2	12.6
Over 3 to less than 5 days	0.3	1.9	*	6.4	8.7
5 to less than 10 days	..	0.8	0.1	7.3	8.2
10 to less than 20 days	..	0.8	..	9.0	9.8
20 to less than 40 days	..	..	..	0.4	0.4
40 days and over	..	..	..	..	..
<u>Total</u>	3.9	27.2	12.2	118.6	161.9
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)					
Up to 1 day	1.4	5.5	5.0	34.3	46.2
Over 1 to 2 days	2.2	16.5	0.3	52.5	71.5
Over 2 to 3 days	2.6	7.6	0.4	23.3	33.8
Over 3 to less than 5 days	1.1	7.6	0.1	26.0	34.7
5 to less than 10 days	..	4.4	0.5	45.0	50.0
10 to less than 20 days	..	10.4	..	42.8	53.2
20 to less than 40 days	..	..	..	10.1	10.1
40 days and over	..	..	..	..	..
<u>Total</u>	7.3	52.0	6.3	234.0	299.6
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES (\$'000)					
Up to 1 day	22.3	83.1	66.6	474.4	646.4
Over 1 to 2 days	39.6	250.8	4.4	855.2	1,149.9
Over 2 to 3 days	49.1	110.1	4.6	321.1	484.9
Over 3 to less than 5 days	14.4	115.7	1.3	450.7	582.0
5 to less than 10 days	..	69.1	7.2	736.4	812.7
10 to less than 20 days	..	151.5	..	683.4	834.8
20 to less than 40 days	..	..	..	163.6	163.6
40 days and over	..	..	..	..	..
<u>Total</u>	125.5	780.1	84.0	3,684.7	4,674.4

(a) Figures in this table may not agree with figures shown in Tables 1 to 3 - see paragraph 14, page 2. * Less than 50.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc. see pages 1 and 2.

CAUSES

The statistics of causes of industrial disputes relate to the direct causes of stoppages of work and include only those industrial disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more. The figures therefore do not reflect the relative importance of all causes of dispute between employers and employees.

Causes of industrial disputes are grouped as follows:

Wages. Claims involving general principles relating to wages (e.g. increase (decrease) in wages; variation in method of payment) or combined claims relating to wages, hours or conditions of work (in which the claim about wages is deemed to be the most important).

Hours of work. Claims involving general principles relating to hours of work (e.g. decrease (increase) in hours; spread of hours).

Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc. Claims involving general principles relating to holiday and leave provisions; pension and retirement provisions; workers' compensation provisions; insertion of penal clause provisions in awards; etc.

Managerial policy. Disputes concerning the managerial policy of employers - for example: computation of wages, hours, leave, etc. in individual cases; docking pay, docking leave credits, fines, etc.; disciplinary matters including dismissals, suspensions, victimisation; principles of promotion and filling positions, transfers, roster complaints, retrenchment policy; employment of particular persons and personal disagreements; production limitations or quotas; etc.

Physical working conditions. Disputes concerning physical working conditions - for example: safety issues; protective clothing and equipment, first aid services; uncomfortable working conditions, etc.; lack of, or the condition of, amenities; claims for assistance; shortage or poor distribution of equipment or material; condition of equipment; new production methods and equipment; arduous physical tasks; etc.

Trade unionism. Disputes concerning - employment of non-unionists; inter-union and intra-union disputes; sympathy stoppages in support of employees in another industry; recognition of union activities; etc.

Other. Disputes concerning - protests directed against persons or situations other than those dealing with employer/employee relationship, e.g. political matters, fining and gaoling of persons, protests against lack of work, and lack of adequate transport; non-award public holidays; accidents and funerals; no reason given for stoppage; etc.

TABLE 5. - CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : AUSTRALIA, MARCH QUARTER 1972 (a)

Cause of dispute (b)	Coal mining	Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	Stevedoring	Other industries	All industries
NUMBER OF DISPUTES					
Wages	2	40	..	98	140
Hours of work	..	1	..	2	3
Leave, pensions and compensation provisions, etc.	..	3	..	5	8
Managerial policy	10	47	21	74	152
Physical working conditions	5	26	15	29	75
Trade unionism	7	20	5	19	51
Other	5	3	8	4	20
<u>Total</u>	29	140	49	231	449

WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)

Wages	0.1	8.4	..	78.2	86.7
Hours of work	..	*	..	0.1	0.1
Leave, pensions and compensation provisions, etc.	..	1.1	..	12.2	13.2
Managerial policy	0.8	8.6	5.0	11.4	25.8
Physical working conditions	1.1	3.0	2.0	8.5	14.6
Trade unionism	0.6	5.2	0.2	4.3	10.4
Other	1.2	1.0	5.0	3.9	11.2
<u>Total</u>	3.9	27.2	12.2	118.6	161.9

WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)

Wages	0.2	10.2	..	127.7	138.0
Hours of work	..	*	..	0.3	0.3
Leave, pensions and compensation provisions, etc.	..	1.1	..	39.7	40.8
Managerial policy	1.1	28.1	2.7	30.1	62.0
Physical working conditions	1.6	5.4	1.2	17.3	25.5
Trade unionism	2.1	6.8	0.7	15.1	24.8
Other	2.4	0.4	1.6	3.8	8.2
<u>Total</u>	7.3	52.0	6.3	234.0	299.6

(a) Figures in this table may not agree with figures shown in Tables 1 to 3 - see paragraph 14, page 2. (b) For nature of classification see page 8. * Less than 50

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc. see pages 1 and 2.

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT

Statistics of the method of settlement of industrial disputes relate to the method directly responsible for ending the stoppage of work and not necessarily to the method (or methods) responsible for settling all matters in dispute. The figures also relate only to disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more. For these reasons they do not reflect the relative importance of the work of authorities operating under State and Commonwealth legislation.

The classification of methods of settlement is as follows:-

- (1) Negotiation. Private negotiation between the parties involved, or their representatives, without the intervention or assistance of authorities constituted under State or Commonwealth industrial legislation.
- (2) Mediation. The arbitration or mediation of persons whose intervention or assistance is not based on State or Commonwealth industrial legislation.
- (3) State legislation.
 - (a) Under State conciliation and arbitration or wages board legislation. Intervention or assistance of an industrial authority or authorities created by or constituted under State conciliation and arbitration or wages board legislation, or reference to such authorities or compulsory or voluntary conference.
 - (b) Under other State legislation. Intervention, assistance or advice of State government officials or inspectors.
- (4) Commonwealth and joint Commonwealth-State legislation.
 - (a) Compulsory or voluntary conference or by intervention or assistance of, or reference to, the industrial tribunals created by or constituted under the following Acts:
 - (i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act.
 - (ii) Coal Industry Acts.
 - (iii) Stevedoring Industry Act.
 - (iv) Other Acts (Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Power Act; Navigation Act; and Public Service Arbitration Act).
 - (b) Intervention, assistance or advice of Commonwealth government officials or inspectors.
- (5) Filling the places of workers on strike or locked out.
- (6) Closing down the establishment permanently.
- (7) Resumption without negotiation.
- (8) Other methods.

TABLE 6. - METHODS OF SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES
AUSTRALIA, MARCH QUARTER 1972 (a)

Method of settlement (b)	Coal mining	Engin- eering, etc. (c)	Steve- doring	Other indus- tries	All indus- tries
NUMBER OF DISPUTES					
1. Private negotiation	9	30	8	59	106
2. Mediation not based on legislation	1	..	..	6	7
3. State legislation -					
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	5	9	..	36	50
(b) Reference to State government officials	..	..	..	..	..
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation-					
(a) Industrial Tribunals under -					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	..	9	..	16	25
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Other Acts	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Reference to Commonwealth government officials	..	..	..	..	..
7. Resumption without negotiation	14	92	41	114	261
<u>Total</u>	29	140	49	231	449

WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)

1. Private negotiation	0.9	3.6	1.2	13.0	18.7
2. Mediation not based on legislation	0.4	..	..	2.2	2.6
3. State legislation -					
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	0.8	1.3	..	26.0	28.1
(b) Reference to State government officials	..	..	..	..	..
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation-					
(a) Industrial Tribunals under -					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	..	1.0	..	11.1	12.0
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Other Acts	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Reference to Commonwealth government officials	..	..	..	..	..
7. Resumption without negotiation	1.8	21.3	11.1	66.4	100.6
<u>Total</u>	3.9	27.2	12.2	118.6	161.9

WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)

1. Private negotiation	2.2	13.3	1.2	51.8	68.4
2. Mediation not based on legislation	0.4	..	..	3.9	4.4
3. State legislation -					
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	1.5	3.0	..	54.2	58.6
(b) Reference to State government officials	..	..	..	..	..
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation-					
(a) Industrial Tribunals under -					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	..	3.3	..	45.2	48.6
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Other Acts	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Reference to Commonwealth government officials	..	..	..	..	..
7. Resumption without negotiation	3.2	32.4	5.2	78.9	119.7
<u>Total</u>	7.3	52.0	6.3	234.0	299.6

(a) Figures in this table may not agree with figures shown in Tables 1 to 3 - see paragraph 14, page 2. (b) For nature of classification see page 10. (c) Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc. NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc. see pages 1 and 2.

TABLE 7. - ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BY NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED
(DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) : AUSTRALIA (a)

Number of workers involved (directly and indirectly)	Period	Number	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Number ('000)	Per cent of total	Number ('000)	Per cent of total	
Under 50	1971 June qtr	169	4.5	2.0	15.0	1.7	230.5
	Sept. "	253	6.5	1.0	24.3	1.9	362.0
	Dec. "	179	4.7	2.4	12.6	2.6	195.2
	1972 March "	163	4.4	2.7	11.0	3.7	170.4
50 and under 100	1971 June qtr	98	7.3	3.2	19.6	2.2	301.7
	Sept. "	117	8.3	1.3	24.5	1.9	384.7
	Dec. "	89	6.4	3.2	15.8	3.3	244.0
	1972 March "	84	5.9	3.6	17.6	5.9	283.1
100 and under 200	1971 June qtr	115	16.4	7.2	35.7	3.9	523.1
	Sept. "	143	20.3	3.1	55.7	4.3	862.2
	Dec. "	92	12.9	6.4	32.5	6.7	466.7
	1972 March "	80	11.3	7.0	18.9	6.3	290.4
200 and under 400	1971 June qtr	66	18.8	8.2	37.1	4.1	503.5
	Sept. "	92	25.5	3.9	70.7	5.5	1,061.8
	Dec. "	58	15.9	7.9	57.1	11.8	856.7
	1972 March "	49	14.6	9.0	39.8	13.3	608.5
400 and under 1,000	1971 June qtr	47	29.8	13.0	72.7	8.0	1,045.4
	Sept. "	63	41.5	6.4	94.9	7.4	1,309.8
	Dec. "	41	25.9	13.0	78.1	16.1	1,291.2
	1972 March "	41	25.6	15.8	54.1	18.0	833.7
1,000 and under 2,000	1971 June qtr	23	31.8	13.9	47.0	5.2	688.3
	Sept. "	32	45.8	7.1	75.4	5.9	1,145.0
	Dec. "	17	23.2	11.6	39.9	8.2	609.9
	1972 March "	19	25.9	16.0	37.4	12.5	635.5
2,000 and under 3,000	1971 June qtr	11	26.7	11.6	22.8	2.5	296.3
	Sept. "	15	36.3	5.6	31.0	2.4	475.1
	Dec. "	6	15.3	7.7	25.9	5.4	390.2
	1972 March "	4	9.7	6.0	15.2	5.1	187.3
3,000 and over	1971 June qtr	11	94.5	41.1	655.3	72.4	10,070.3
	Sept. "	34	464.0	71.6	911.8	70.8	13,410.0
	Dec. "	15	95.9	47.9	222.5	46.0	2,979.9
	1972 March "	9	64.7	40.0	105.6	35.3	1,665.7
Total	1971 June qtr	540	229.8	100.0	905.2	100.0	13,659.1
	Sept. "	749	648.1	100.0	1,288.3	100.0	19,010.5
	Dec. "	497	200.3	100.0	484.4	100.0	7,033.7
	1972 March "	449	161.9	100.0	299.6	100.0	4,674.4

(a) Figures in this table may not agree with figures shown in Tables 1 to 3 - see paragraph 14, page 2.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc. see pages 1 and 2.

TABLE 8. - ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BY TOTAL WORKING DAYS LOST
AUSTRALIA (a)

Total working days lost	Period	Number	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Number ('000)	Per cent of total	Number ('000)	Per cent of total	
10 and under 100	1971 June qtr	235	21.4	9.3	9.7	1.1	141.9
	Sept. "	291	19.7	3.0	12.4	1.0	182.0
	Dec. "	242	16.7	8.3	10.4	2.1	151.7
	1972 March "	210	18.9	11.7	9.1	3.1	136.9
100 and under 500	1971 June qtr	182	38.2	16.6	43.3	4.8	614.9
	Sept. "	249	42.4	6.5	58.4	4.5	858.7
	Dec. "	141	26.4	13.2	33.5	6.9	500.4
	1972 March "	145	24.1	14.9	31.9	10.6	480.6
500 and under 1,000	1971 June qtr	57	30.9	13.5	40.3	4.5	601.7
	Sept. "	85	42.8	6.6	60.9	4.7	880.3
	Dec. "	43	18.1	9.0	31.1	6.4	456.0
	1972 March "	42	20.0	12.3	29.1	9.7	472.9
1,000 and under 2,000	1971 June qtr	33	26.1	11.4	45.8	5.1	663.9
	Sept. "	51	39.3	6.1	74.2	5.8	1,151.8
	Dec. "	28	26.5	13.2	40.1	8.3	582.5
	1972 March "	22	19.7	12.1	29.7	9.9	448.2
2,000 and under 5,000	1971 June qtr	20	26.0	11.3	57.0	6.3	808.1
	Sept. "	46	99.3	15.3	137.3	10.7	1,998.8
	Dec. "	23	31.2	15.6	68.2	14.1	945.3
	1972 March "	20	30.7	19.0	58.9	19.6	917.3
5,000 and under 10,000	1971 June qtr	5	17.9	7.8	32.9	3.6	435.8
	Sept. "	7	21.7	3.3	54.3	4.2	795.7
	Dec. "	9	27.2	13.6	60.4	12.5	863.9
	1972 March "	7	15.2	9.4	52.9	17.7	777.7
10,000 and over	1971 June qtr	8	69.4	30.2	676.2	74.7	10,392.8
	Sept. "	20	383.0	59.1	890.8	69.2	13,143.2
	Dec. "	11	54.2	27.1	240.6	49.7	3,534.0
	1972 March "	3	33.4	20.7	88.0	29.4	1,440.9
Total	1971 June qtr	540	229.8	100.0	905.2	100.0	13,659.1
	Sept. "	749	648.1	100.0	1,288.3	100.0	19,010.5
	Dec. "	497	200.3	100.0	484.4	100.0	7,033.7
	1972 March "	449	161.9	100.0	299.6	100.0	4,674.4

(a) Figures in this table may not agree with figures shown in Tables 1 to 3 - see paragraph 14, page 2.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc. see pages 1 and 2.

WORKING DAYS LOST PER 1,000 EMPLOYEES

The following tables show the number of working days lost per thousand employees during the years 1967 to 1971. The figures have been calculated using working days lost in all disputes excluding agriculture, grazing etc. (as defined) and in all disputes excluding those disputes concerning protests directed against persons or situations other than those dealing with employer-employee relationships. The figures shown for industry groups are approximations because of the difficulty of reconciling the classifications used for the monthly employment series and the industrial disputes series.

TABLE 9. - INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : WORKING DAYS LOST PER 1,000 EMPLOYEES (a), 1967 TO 1971
ALL INDUSTRY GROUPS (b) : STATES AND AUSTRALIA (c)

State	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
<u>All causes</u>					
New South Wales	314	382	472	850	1,124
Victoria	95	211	602	415	551
Queensland	179	313	454	327	477
South Australia	52	138	336	234	274
Western Australia	22	76	333	434	202
Tasmania	62	107	79	252	159
<u>Australia (c)</u>	180	267	468	550	687
<u>All causes excluding "other" (d)</u>					
<u>Australia (c)</u>	149	260	282	507	642

(a) Working days lost per 1,000 wage and salary earners in civilian employment excluding those in agriculture, etc. and private domestic service. For details of the employment series, see monthly bulletin, Employment and Unemployment (Reference No. 6.4). The figures of working days lost relate to workers directly and indirectly involved in disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more in the establishments where the stoppages occurred.

(b) Excluding agriculture, grazing etc.

(c) Includes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

(d) "Other disputes" are those disputes concerning protests directed against persons or situations other than those dealing with employee-employer relationships, e.g. political matters, fining and gaoling of persons, protests against lack of work, and lack of adequate transport; non-award public holidays; accidents and funerals; no reason given for stoppage; etc.

For detailed classification of causes, see page 8.

(e) Comprises forestry, fishing and trapping; communications; finance and property; wholesale and retail trade; public authority activities (n.e.i.); community and business services; amusement, hotels, cafes, personal services, etc.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of industrial disputes statistics, etc. see pages 1 and 2.

TABLE 10. - INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : WORKING DAYS LOST PER 1,000 EMPLOYEES (a), 1967 TO 1971

INDUSTRY GROUPS (b) : AUSTRALIA

Industry group	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Coal mining -					
All causes	2,704	3,376	4,114	9,292	12,580
All causes excluding "Other" (d)	2,441	2,679	3,681	8,875	12,210
Other mining and quarrying -					
All causes	286	1,684	1,732	1,518	1,532
All causes excluding "Other" (d)	272	1,684	1,450	1,472	1,488
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc. -					
All causes	456	726	1,071	1,014	1,015
All causes excluding "Other" (d)	326	717	552	907	951
Manufacturing (other than Engineering, etc.)					
All causes	199	162	390	555	410
All causes excluding "Other" (d)	195	155	283	497	385
Building and construction -					
All causes	227	312	701	1,581	2,900
All causes excluding "Other" (d)	211	305	365	1,505	2,788
Shipping and stevedoring -					
All causes	435	1,881	3,509	3,753	2,109
All causes excluding "Other" (d)	263	1,771	2,957	3,336	1,327
Other transport -					
All causes	378	395	1,388	531	1,207
All causes excluding "Other" (d)	235	394	741	484	1,126
Other industry groups (e) -					
All causes	30	62	70	63	89
All causes excluding "Other" (d)	29	62	33	60	75
All industry groups (b) -					
All causes	180	267	468	550	687
All causes excluding "Other" (d)	149	260	282	507	642

For footnotes, see page 14.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of industrial disputes statistics, etc. see pages 1 and 2.

COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS

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12 JULY 1972

NOTE. Inquiries concerning these statistics may be made in Canberra by telephoning 63 9111 extension 2055 or, in each State capital, by telephoning the office of the Bureau of Census and Statistics.